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General Summary of News.

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EUROPE.

The Bombay Courier, which came to hand yesterday, contains some few articles of European Intelligence, under dates of the 28th and 29th of May, and 1st of June, which though not of very prominent interest, may be yet worth republishing, as extending three days beyond the date of the latest English Paper that has reached this settlement.

In a subsequent page will be found the Parliamentary proceedings on the 26th of May, taken from the Morning Herald of the 27th, which furnished us the interesting Debate on the Cession of Parga to the Turks.

The length of the Orders of Government, and Shipping Intelligence, both of which are eagerly looked for by the respective classes whom they peculiarly interest, and the delay already suffered by the communications of Correspondents, which have lain several days on our hands, oblige us to postpone our Asiatic notices until to-morrow, when we shall give the result of private Letters that we have received via Bombay from the Persian and Arabian Gulphs.

The European Intelligence adverted to, to which we have added other notices, from the English Papers of May, in our hands, are given in the following paragraphs:—

London, May 28.—Abstract of the Bill brought into the House of Commons by the Attorney General, for preventing the enlistment of British subjects in the service of Foreign States, without the permission of their own Government.

The first clause repeals the several Acts of the 9th and 29th of Geo. II. and the 9th Geo. III. which were passed for a purpose similar to the present, but which, from their wording, could not be made applicable to the existing case of South America. The second clause enacts, that any person who shall enlist, or engage to enlist, in the service of any foreign "Power, Prince, State, Potentate, Colony, Province, or part of any Province, or People, or of any Person or Persons exercising or assuming to exercise the Powers of Government, without previous permission from his own Sovereign or Government, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. (By the above recited Acts, such offence was declared capital.) The penalties of the present law are not to have a retrospective effect. Offenders may be apprehended by warrant of a Justice of Peace, on information upon oath, and either committed for trial, or held to bail. All vessels having persons on board engaged in foreign service, may be detained at the ports from which they are about to sail, by any of the principal Officers of his Majesty's Customs, or, if there be none such, by any Governor or persons having the chief civil command of the said ports. The masters of ship, &c. knowingly having on board persons so enlisted, to be liable to pay a penalty for each individual. Persons fitting out armed vessels to aid in military operations as aforesaid, without licence, or issuing commissions for ships, upon conviction thereof, to be punished by fine and imprisonment, or either of them, and the vessel, with every thing on board, may be seized, prosecuted and condemned, in like manner as ships are proceeded against for any breach of the revenue or navigation laws. Any persons aiding or abetting in any way, the employment of vessels of war, for the purposes prohibited by this Act, to be liable to fine and imprisonment, or either, upon conviction thereof.

We understand, that strong Petitions against this Bill are now preparing by commercial bodies in several of the Port Towns, as being likely to affect trade to a serious extent.

May 29.—The wisdom of Parliament, in its determination that the Resumption of Cash Payments, at the Mint price of Bullion, shall not be procrastinated beyond the year 1820, is proved by the effect that has taken place in the Bullion market. Gold and Silver are already declining in price, and both very dull of sale. The nominal price of Gold is 89s. and of Dollars 6s. 2d. per ounce, and expected to be lower.

June 1.—It is a close holiday at the Stock Exchange; but private bargains were done at 66½. A communication relative to the Loan is expected to-morrow; for it is understood that there is a meeting of the Ministers to-day to arrange the financial measures, amount of the Loan, &c. Meanwhile the Exchanges are becoming more favorable to us—At Paris, 24. 70—and the French Stock, 66½.

The following are paragraphs from the English Journals of May, from the 20th to the 25th, inclusive:—

Gold and Silver Money.—While the present questions are pending, respecting Money and Bullion, it may gratify our readers to peruse the following statements on that subject.

Average prices of gold from 1768 to 1772, and loss per centum upon its being coined.

A standard ounce of gold is coined at the Mint at the rate of 31. 17s. 10½d. per ounce; what is given beyond that price for foreign gold coin in the market, is a loss to the person who has it coined.

The following account is the price of foreign gold coin, at an average of six months, with the loss per cent. of coining it into guineas:—

	Price.	Loss per cent.
1768 July to December....	£3 19 6.....	£2 0 10½
1769 January to June.....	3 19 11.....	2 11 1½
1769 July to December.....	4 0 5.....	3 3 1½
1770 January to June.....	4 0 6½.....	3 5 7½
1770 July to December.....	3 19 11½.....	2 11 1½
1771 January to June.....	3 19 0.....	1 8 5½
1771 July to December.....	4 0 6½.....	3 5 7½
1772 January to June.....	4 0 11.....	3 15 1½

As the Bank are by their Charter obliged to keep up the coinage, the above account shows the losses they sustained on the gold coined during the above period.

To advert to preceding times.—In 1611 gold became so scarce in England, that for near two years there was not any usual payment made in gold; a proclamation was made to prevent the calling out, melting, or transporting the weighty gold money. This was owing to the great quantity of silver brought into Europe upon opening the mines of Peru and Mexico. For remedying this inconvenience, the gold money was raised two shillings in the pound by proclamation, the 23d of Nov. The gold by reason of this advanced price, being brought back, there followed as great a scarcity of silver.

In 1632—There was such plenty of gold, and such scarcity of silver, that those who brought cattle to smithfield would commonly make their bargains to be paid partly in silver.

In 1695—Silver being the currency of the country, it had become, by clipping, so depreciated, that 5s. was scarcely worth 50s. The nation suffered such. The supplies raised to maintain the army abroad, were rendered ineffectual by the unequal exchange and exorbitant premiums: a guinea was worth 50s. Silver, bought with clipped money, was 6s. 3d. an ounce of silver; so that the difference of price did not arise from the greater value of the bullion, but the lesser value of the coin.

The clipped and depreciated silver money, was all called in, and re-coined in 1695 and 1696, after which guineas were lowered to twenty-five shillings. In April, 1696, they were brought down to twenty-two shillings, afterward to twenty-one shillings.

By applying the above statements to the present time, may we not fairly conclude, that gold would soon appear in the circulating medium of these countries, if the two precious metals were brought more upon a par in value.

Money Market.—The effect of the Parliamentary Reports relating to the Bank of England being to abridge the inordinate profits hitherto enjoyed by that Company since a return to Cash Payments, they must create a real, to support an artificial capital, has naturally tended to that violent depression in the price of their Stock within a few days.—The market for Bank Stock differs very much, it should be observed, from that for the Funds in general; it is confined to so few hands, that sales or purchases are always attended with some delay or difficulty; and scarcely ever, if to a large extent, fail to produce a sensible effect. A remarkable instance of the susceptibility of the market occurred on the 20th of May, the price was at one moment 239; but a Broker who at that time, under the influence of panic, wanted to sell a very large quantity, was offered 230 only. The market afterwards rose to 241, and again sunk to 237-238.—Before the Restriction of 1797 it was at most 140, and the dividend 7 per cent.; but since then the increase of interest and frequent Bonusses have raised the value of Stock to nearly 360. Two years ago the Court of Directors gave to the Proprietors one-fourth upon their Stock. Each 100l. Stock was augmented to 125l. The capital was thus raised from eleven to fourteen millions, paying ten per cent. interest, or 1,400,000l.

Antiquities.—The Albion has taken to England a group, by Canova, in Parian marble, of the three graces, which are intended to be placed in the hall of Carlton-house; also several statues (natural size) of Hebes, Bacchantes, Nymphs, and of the Muses, taken from the most celebrated antique models, and executed under the eye of Canova, in white marble, which are intended to be placed in an elegant Temple of the Muses, recently erected in Woburn Park, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Bedford. Some of these figures cost his grace 3000l. each. The cases containing them were not suffered to be opened at the Custom-house, from the danger there would be of breaking them; but the duty will be paid when fixed on their pedestals. There has also been landed from this ship, a magnificent collection of medals and coins, for the British Museum; and a curious and elegant collection of weights and measures, for Lord Castlereagh, by which we understand his Lordship hopes to illustrate a plan which he has had some time in progress, to equalize the weights and measures among all civilized nations. Various packages of Alabaster Figures, Vases, Antiques, Models

and Groupes, for numerous of the Nobility, Manufactures at the Potteries, and Artists, have also been landed, with several Casts from Antique Basso Relievos, &c.

Presbytery.—The Synod of Moray, in Scotland, a meeting of the heads of the Church has just confirmed the decision of the Presbytery, that no Clergyman shall engage in any occupation. The Rev. Mr. Robinson, holding a Church, was at the same time factor or agent for the Duke of Gordon, a lay employment, which he has been forced to relinquish. Let the English farming Clergy take the hint.

Bible Society.—Extract from the speech of the Earl of Harrowby at the last Anniversary of the British and Foreign Society:—

"My Lord, I had another reason for wishing to take an early opportunity of addressing myself to your Lordship, a reason which, perhaps, reflects some degree of shame upon myself; and it is this, that I have not the happiness of being one of those who were early engaged in the ranks of this Society: whether because I was distracted by many other subjects, or whatever was the cause, such was the fact: and what was it that first directed my attention to this subject? It was the sounding of the trumpet of alarm. Though I had not sufficiently attended to the progress of the Society, to be myself a competent judge of its proceedings, yet it did strike me, as a most singular circumstance, that it should be a subject of alarm to that Church which I had always conceived to glory, that its foundation was the Bible, and its object to spread that sacred Book more extensively; that, that which was a Protestant Church, which rested its own defence of separation from the Church of Rome, upon the right of private judgment, should hold forth such distrust, should hold so much at a distance from itself all those who (whether right or wrong) had presumed for themselves to exercise the same right which the Church of England had exercised for itself; that it should be deemed, if not a stain, yet a detraction from the advantage and benefit of a good work, to partake with them in the pursuit of it? But if there was nothing in argument, was there any thing to be found in the conduct of this immense Society, which could justify that alarm by fact? To the argument upon the subject, I paid every possible attention: to pretend to say, that I, or any man, could have read, with deep attention, every publication that has appeared upon the subject, would be absurd; but this I can truly say, that I have read, with the best attention in my power, every publication that has materially attracted the notice of the public. I have read every statement of facts on both sides of the question, which were represented to me as worth reading; and the deliberate result of that reading has been, a confirmation of the opinion which first struck me, that, so far from any danger existing to the Establishment of which I am a Member, the union of that Church with this Society only adds to its credit, its dignity, and its usefulness, and therefore cannot but add to its strength.

Missionaries.—At the late Wesleyan Missionary Meeting in Birmingham, the Rev. R. Newton stated, "that whenever any law had been made in the West India Islands, to cramp the exertions of Missionaries, on its being presented to our aged King for royal assent, he always took a pen himself and wrote under it, *disallowed*: and that the same liberal conduct had been pursued by Government towards Missions, ever since our revered Sovereign's illness.

Education.—Such is the vast extent of liberal education at this day in Great Britain, that no less than one hundred and seven thousand copies were sold, in 1818 of Mavor's Spelling-Book; twenty-three thousand of Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography; seventeen thousand three hundred of Blair's Universal Preceptor; twelve thousand of Cobbett's Grammar; and eleven thousand of Robinson's Grammar of History:—a biographical fact, which of itself is a hundred-and-first wonder, equal to any of the recorded hundred.

Air Jacket.—Mr. Charles Kendal has made an experiment on the Thames of the efficacy of his air jacket, or Life Preserver; which completely succeeded. He went from the Southwarkbridge through London-bridge with great ease, and on to the London Docks, in 20 minutes, walking upright in the water, he and his man, all the way.

Distress.—The price of weaving gingham having been lowered 2s. per cent, at Carlisle, caused some excesses, and a meeting of the weavers, in that city, when the poor fellows resolved to petition the Regent to send them all to America!

Civic Honours.—In consequence of the equestrian feat, recently performed by Mr. Hutchinson, of Canterbury, the freedom of that city has been presented to him!!

A Female Doctor.—Doctor Charlotte Von Siebold, the celebrated female accoucheur employed in delivering her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, is the daughter of Dr. Von Siebold, an eminent physician at Darmstadt, and of Mad. Von S. a lady whose abilities in the obstetric art have spread her fame over every part of Germany. Miss Von Siebold, after improving herself in the same career under the tuition of both her parents, determined to add to her knowledge and experience the advantages of an academical education. However singular it may appear in this or any other country, this lady actually attended the various courses of medical lectures at Göttingen, and when she had completed her studies took the degree of Doctor in medicine with the usual formalities. Since that time, her success, not only in the obstetric art, but in the different complaints more particularly incidental to her own sex, has established her reputation on the Continent, and has led to the choice made of her on the present occasion, a choice which the event has too well justified.

Miss Tocker.—The following highly complimentary note and donation have lately been received by Miss Mary Ann Tocker, of Plymouth:—

"Mr. Henry Cross, Treasurer of the Devon County Club, has the pleasure of informing Miss Tocker, that a resolution was passed at their last meeting, that twenty guineas should be transmitted to her, as a token of gratitude for her spirited defence in the cause of civil liberty. This lady, it will be remembered, when prosecuted for a libel, offered to justify the statement complained of, and actually succeeded in persuading the Jury, that Truth is not a libel.

The Lords of the Treasury have repaid, Mr. George Henty, of Arundel the fine of 1000 guineas, inflicted on him, on the evidence of the two perjured witnesses, Slater and Souter, (on a false charge of smuggling) together with all the expenses attending the several suits amounting to 2400l.

Weymouth.—The Royal Yecman, Captain Sly, for Quebec, was here, taking in passengers and settlers destined for Canada; among whom were the Messrs. Welsteads of this county, and many husbandmen and their families—expected to sail immediately.

Plymouth.—The Right Hon. the Lord Registrar of Scotland, M. P. accompanied by Mr. Wellesley Long Pole, and his wife and sister, arrived at Plymouth, early in May. On the following day, Mr. Pole and the Ladies visited the Dock-yard, and descended with Mr. Smith in the diving-bell, with which they were highly gratified.

Dublin.—In an action tried before the Court of King's Bench, Dublin at the instance of Messrs. Frisk, Tea-dealers, against certain Officers of the Revenue, for illegally seizing two chests of tea, which they alleged to be spurious, but which were afterwards proved to be genuine as imported, the defendants have been found liable in 700l. damages.

Scilly Islanders.—The benevolent intentions of the originators and promoters of the plan for the permanent relief of the distressed Scilly Islanders are likely to be fully realized. The sum requisite for this object was estimated at 7000l. From the Papers of the 29th of April, it appears, that the London subscriptions alone at that date exceeded 4600l. exclusively of a donation of 1000l. then announced in the name of his Majesty, 50l. from Prince Leopold, and some smaller contributions. The amount collected in Cornwall is nearly 2000l. Subscriptions have also been raised or are raising at Bath, Bristol, Norwich, and other places, among which we have now to number Dawlish, in Devonshire, where Admiral Schank has warmly taken up the cause.—An 'Industrious Society,' under the patronage of the Prince Regent, has also been recently formed at Penzance, whose object is to employ all those poor widows, infirm and aged women, and distressed orphans, whom the fisheries could not relieve. It is now commencing operations: the Female Committee are teaching straw plait; widows and children are knitting stockings; and a woman from Essex is gone to Scilly with a new spinning wheel, to instruct them in spinning, with both hands, shoe-thread and fishing-lines. All these goods will be sent to a warehouse in Penzance, and disposed of under the management of a Committee of the Society, who urgently call on respectable and opulent females to further the institution by donations, subscriptions, recommendations to their friends, and exertions to find a market for the produce of female labour in Scilly. The boat *Fly*, of St. Agnes (one of the Scilly Islands), the first that has been fitted out with nets, &c. by the generosity of the public, caught 600 mackerel on her first trip. This is one of the first-fruits of the public subscription.

Distress.—A Morning Paper gives the following, under the head "*Houx*:" but unfortunately, it was too real, and shews, in a lamentable degree, the distresses of the times. The circumstance took place on Friday, the 12th of May. "An advertisement had been inserted in the public papers for a Porter to a Cheesemonger; and applications directed to be made to Mr. Gainsford, on Ludgate-hill, between the hours of nine and eleven in the forenoon. In consequence, before eleven o'clock, not less than from 150 to 200 persons, of all ages, sizes, and descriptions, were assembled round the door to apply for the vacant situation. This assemblage, added to the usual concourse of passengers in so public a thoroughfare, rendered Ludgate-hill nearly impassable for some time." The poor creatures would hardly depart when informed that Mr. Gainsford was unfortunately gone into the country, and that the persons left in charge of his business had no power to engage a porter.

Continental.—Private Letters received from the Continent, contain unfavourable accounts of the state of Commerce. Two failures have taken place at Stralsund; one at Stettin, one at Petersburg, and a fifth at Lubec. It is further stated, that the most perfect stagnation prevails in every department of business, and not a single article could be named for which any demand existed.

Very large sales are now making by English Proprietors of French Stock, either with a view to render the produce available to the loan, or to take advantage of the improvement in the exchanges expected to follow the payments in bullion by the Bank, and which alone will constitute a handsome profit.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria have refused the splendid entertainments offered to them by the Roman Nobility, from an apprehension of meeting "certain persons," by whom is evidently meant the Bonaparte family.

Letters from Vienna mention, that the Duke of Reichstadt (Charles Napoleon—Bonaparte's son,) had been afflicted for some days with the small-pox, but that no doubt was entertained of his speedy recovery.—He is at present near Vienna.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MAY 26, 1819.

Mr. Brogden brought up from the Commons the Marriage Act Amendment Bill, the West Middlesex Water Work Bill, and the Honduras Murder Prevention Bill.

A person from the Custom-house presented accounts of the amount of tonnage of vessels sailing from the British settlements in North America, to the British West India Islands from 1801 to 1818.

REGULATIONS FOR THE CLERGY.

Earl BATHURST presented a Bill to their Lordships the nature of which he explained. He said it was a Bill to enable the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of London, to hold special ordinations, and to authorise other Bishops to do so, on receiving letters empowering them to act. At present no Archbishop or Bishop could confer holy orders, unless the candidate for orders could show that he had obtained some cure or benefice in the Church. The object of this regulation was to prevent the Church from being overflowed by too great a number of clergymen, who should have no means of procuring a livelihood. It was now necessary to make some alteration in this law, because it happened that there was great demand for clergymen in the Colonies; and those demands could only be satisfied by occasional ordinations, with a departure from the rules hitherto observed. Another provision in this Bill was intended to make some regulation respecting those clergymen who, after having received ordinations from Roman Catholic Bishops, had renounced the doctrine of the Catholic Church, and were by law admitted as clergymen of the Church of England. It had been in contemplation to put a stop to this practice altogether; but that intention was abandoned, because it was conceived advisable to afford persons all sorts of facilities, particularly in Ireland, to abandon the errors of popery. It would be necessary, however, to make some regulations respecting those persons, and for that purpose the Bill provided, that clergymen coming over from the Church of Rome to the Church of England, should not be allowed to exercise any clerical functions without the authority of the Bishops. There were three Bishops who received their consecrations from the Archbishops of this kingdom, viz. the Bishops of Calcutta, Canada, and Nova Scotia. These Bishops were in the habit of conferring ordinations on persons within their jurisdictions. The Bill should provide, that no persons ordained by such Bishops should exercise any clerical functions in this country, without the authority of the Archbishops, and that the three Bishops alluded to, should be under the same jurisdiction in this country. His Lordship then presented the Bill, which was read a first time.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN moved, that there be laid before the House, an account of all the capital stock that had been transferred from the public funds of England to those of Ireland, in virtue of two Acts of Parliament, passed some years ago, authorizing such a measure. Ordered Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MAY 26.

WEST MIDDLESEX WATER-WORKS BILL.

On the motion of Mr. M. A. TAYLOR, the West Middlesex and Grand Junction Water Works Bill was read a third time and passed.

CORN LAWS.

A petition was presented from the inhabitants of the county of Huntingdon, praying that a different average might be substituted in place of the one at present enforced with regard to the importation of Corn.—Ordered to be printed.

CONVEYANCERS' QUALIFICATION BILL.

On the motion of Mr. LITTLETON, the second reading of the Conveyancers' Qualification Bill was postponed till to-morrow (this day.)

REFORM IN PARLIAMENT.

Sir ROBERT WILSON presented a petition, signed by 500 inhabitants of the town of Chorley, praying, that the Elective Franchise, which had been so grossly violated by the Burgesses of Penryn, might be transferred to them. The Gallant General accompanied the presentation of the petition with some observations on the subject of Parliamentary Reform. He declared, that he advocated the principle of extending the Elective Franchise to resident house-keepers, and had so avowed himself in the case of the Borough of Barnstaple; and added, that it was necessary that some plan of reform should be adopted in order to insure a full and adequate representation of the people in the Commons' House of Parliament. Until such measure should meet with the concurrence of the House, the Gallant General protested that he would never give his vote for the imposition of any new tax, or additional burdens on the people.—The petition was laid on the table.

IRISH DISTILLATION LAWS.

Mr. SHAW presented a petition from the Distillers of the City of Dublin, praying for a repeal of certain regulations affecting small Stills, and also for a more equal operation of the laws regarding Distillation. The Hon. Member presented another petition to the same purport from a Mr. Haig, distiller, near Dublin.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. SHAW then gave notice of a motion for to-morrow (this day) to obtain leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of licensing small Stills.

CONVEYANCERS' QUALIFICATION BILL.

A petition was presented from a Mr. Williams, of Moamouth, against the Conveyancers' Qualifications Bill.

IRISH MAIL COACH REGULATION BILL.

On the motion of Mr. E. Cooper, the Bill for regulating the Contracts of Mail Coaches in Ireland, was read a second time.

PAROCHIAL SOCIETIES' BILL.

The Parochial Societies' Bill was ordered to be recommitted to-morrow (this day) se'nnight.

FEVER IN IRELAND.

On the motion of Sir John Newport, the Bill for the Prevention of Contagious Disease in Ireland was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow (this day).

MARQUIS CAMDEN'S TELLERSHIP BILL.

On the motion of Mr. Lushington, the Marquis of Camden's Tellership Bill was read a third time and passed.

TOBACCO ACT COMMITTEE.

On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the House resolved itself into a Committee on the Acts for regulating the Duties on Tobacco. In the Committee, certain Resolutions were put by the Right Hon. Gentleman and agreed to, and the Report was ordered to be brought up to-morrow (this day).

RESUMPTION OF CASH PAYMENTS.

Mr. BROGDEN brought up the Report of the Committee on the proposed resumption of cash payments by the Bank of England. The several Resolutions were read and agreed to, and a Bill was ordered to be brought in, pursuant to the Resolutions.

SCOTCH BURGHS.

Mr. R. FERGUSSON presented a Petition, signed by 72 Burgesses of the Town of Dumferline, praying to be relieved from the grievances of the present Borough system; and likewise that the Bill now before the House, relating to that subject, might not pass into a Law. Ordered to be printed.

ORPHANS' FUND.

Sir W. CURTIS brought up certain Papers relating to accounts of the Orphans' Fund. Ordered to lie on the table.

PRESENTMENT IN IRELAND.

Mr. CHICHESTER moved for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for a more equal assessment of monies levied by presentments in Ireland. In support of his motion, the Hon. Gentleman stated some instances of great inequality in different countries with respect to the assessment by the acre.

Mr. C. GRANT said a few words in support of the Bill.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT concurred in the propriety of introducing a Bill to regulate the levy of sums of money in Ireland to the amount of 900,000*l*. The Hon. Member declared, that nothing could be more unequal and oppressive than the mode by which the assessments were at present made out, and the subject was well deserving of Parliamentary investigation.

Mr. LESLIE FOSTER said, that he did not wish to oppose the Bill in the present stage; but he thought it proper to apprise the House that to carry a Bill for the end proposed into effect, it would be necessary to have a new survey of all the acres in Ireland, which, at the rate of only 6*d*. per-acre, would cost the nation 300,000*l*. He allowed, that such a survey might be made at a cheaper rate by employing the Officers of the Ordnance Department; but at the lowest valuation, he contended, that it could not be accomplished for less than 100,000*l*.

Mr. CROKER observed, that the public money could not be more properly or usefully expended than in employing our Naval and Military Officers to make charts of the coasts of Ireland and Scotland, particularly the western coasts, the maps of which were all deficient. The Hon. Member declared, that such a maritime survey must, at all events, be undertaken; and as the present Bill, as well as other objects, made an accurate land survey of Ireland equally necessary, both might be accomplished together by the Ordnance Department at half the expence which his Hon. Friend (Mr. Foster) had stated.

After a few words from Mr. VESKY FITZGERALD to the same purport, and an explanation by Mr. CHICHESTER, who declared, that he was willing to avail himself of the advice of the Hon. Gents. who had delivered their opinions on his motion; and that he was anxious that a subject so important should have the advantages of the most mature deliberation, leave was given to bring in the Bill.

CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

Sir GERARD NOEL, after some prefatory observations expressive of his disinclination to embarrass his Majesty's Ministers under the present difficulties of the State, by persisting in his motion, withdrew his Resolutions founded on the petitions against the Catholic Claims.

On the motion of Lord Castlereagh, it was ordered, that the House on its rising on Thursday do adjourn to Wednesday next.

NATIONAL DEBT.

Mr. P. GRENPELL asked whether the charges of the Bank for managing the National Debt were to be referred to the Finance Committee?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied, that he had referred the matter for the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown; that he had now got that opinion, and that it would be laid before the Committee.

Mr. GRENPELL said, he had asked the question because his determination was, in case the Right Hon. Gentleman intended to take no steps in the business, to make himself a specific motion on the subject; and at the same time he begged it to be understood, that he did not purpose that the investigation should extend to all the balances of the Bank, but only that branch of them connected with the charge of the National Debt and the examination of which could not occupy more than two days.

National Monument of Scotland

A numerous and respectable Meeting of Noblemen and Gentlemen connected with Scotland, took place in the Freemasons' Tavern, on Saturday the 20th of May, to dinner. At six o'clock the Duke of Athol took the Chair, accompanied by the Earls of Glasgow and Northesk; Lords Saltoun, Belhaven, Forbes, &c.; Sirs John Sinclair, Macgregor Murray, Majoribank, Sir Wm. Nicholson, &c.

After the usual patriotic toasts,

The Duke of Athol rose to propose, "The memory of the brave Sir B. Abercrombie, and those illustrious heroes who at that time and subsequently had fallen in defence of the liberties of the country." It was pleasing to reflect that Scotsmen were distinguished every where by their high-toned spirit, inflexible courage and invincible ardour in the cause of liberty, patriotism, and humanity.

The toast was drunk in solemn silence.

The Duke of ATHOL said, that the Meeting were already so well aware of the important object for which they were this evening convened, that there was no necessity for his saying any thing. At the same time he could not help observing, that it was impossible to review the awful conflict which had just terminated, without admiring that ardour which glowed in the breasts of the hardy sons of Caledonia, and which led them on to such deeds of valour. In the hour of battle they recollected the energies and heroism of their ancestors, they remembered the land which gave them birth, and the sacred pledges which they had there left, and with a determination to conquer or die they met the enemy. Victory succeeded victory by sea and land, and in all these, Scotsmen proved to the world, that the spirit which animated the fathers, still lived in their sons (*applause*). To erect this monument was therefore the duty of all who loved their country, who venerated its institutions, its religion and its high moral character. For himself, as a Caledonian he was an enthusiast in the cause, desirous that first of all it should be erected as a temple of gratitude to the Almighty Disposer of events, in which the humble worshipper might offer up his tribute of thanksgiving, and in which also the spectator might see recorded, the names and deeds of the fallen brave. Our children's children would in future ages look with pride on this edifice, and point it out as a splendid proof, that Scotsmen were generous as well as brave (*applause*). To be a Scotsman, and not feel ardour in the cause, was impossible.—Generations yet unborn would read the history of the present period, and with gladness see the martial, generous, and manly spirit of the age. Happily for society, the hour of peace had arrived, and the plains no longer resounded with the clashing of arms, yet it was doubtful to say when such a state might terminate. To be therefore prepared was a sacred duty, and this could not be better accomplished than by cherishing and keeping up the spirit and heroism of our youth. That, the proposed Monument would succeed he had no doubt, from the liberal sum already subscribed. He had high expectations of what their Eastern friends would do under the auspices of the enlightened Governor General, and also from the numerous Colonies of the Empire. He would not urge the present respectable meeting to make any exertions. He felt that was unnecessary, as themselves felt its importance, and were determined to see it executed. He congratulated them on the Secretary whom they had chosen, knowing, as he did, the persevering ardour of that gentleman. His Grace concluded by proposing, amidst much applause, "Success to the National Monument of Scotland."

The Earl of Northesk proposed the health of his Grace the Duke of Athol which was drunk with acclamation.

Mr. LINNING having been called upon to report the proceedings and general amount of the Subscription after some preliminary detail, stated, that the Subscription following upon the General Meeting of Noblemen and Gentlemen at Edinburgh, originally amounted to between Six and Seven, and was now Ten Thousand Pounds; that application had since been

made in terms of the Resolutions of the committee to the several Counties and Towns of Scotland, through the intermediacy of the Lords Lieutenants and Chief Magistrates; that application had also been made to the Governor General of India, and to the Governors of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay—to the Governors of Canada, Nova Scotia, Jamaica, the West India Islands, the Cape of Good Hope, Gibraltar, Malta, the Ionian Islands, Ceylon, Prince of Wales Island, the Mauritius, and to the Naval commanders in Chief on these stations, with earnest requests to promote subscriptions and contributions, as much as lay in their power, and under assurances of support and success; and that an appeal was now made to Scotsmen in London—an appeal which the committee in Scotland were confident would not be made in vain; that without at all indulging in sanguine anticipations, the realization of Twenty, in addition to the Ten Thousand Pounds already obtained, might be calculated upon from all the sources that have been mentioned; so that the Friends and Promoters of the measure have the heartfelt satisfaction of considering Scotland as ultimately secure of her Monument. But he with deference submitted (and he was glad he had now the honour of addressing Noble Peers and Honourable Members of both Houses of Parliament,) that this great magnanimous manifestation of Scottish piety, gratitude, and affection, ought ultimately to be met by Parliament with a corresponding and responsive feeling and action, for most assuredly Scotland would have a strong claim in equity to a portion of public aid, both in consideration of her population, and of the extent to which she contributes to the support of the empire. The Land Rent of England was said to be about 40, and of Scotland, 5 millions sterling;—the population of the former is 10, and of the latter two millions of souls. Of the sum destined for the National Monument to be erected in this Metropolis, which comparatively speaking, is seen and visited by a very small proportion only of the Scotch nation, and of the million destined for supplying the deficiency and increasing the number of places of public worship in England, Scotland contributes in the ratio of her rental one-eighth, and of her population two-tenths of the sum to be taken out of the public Treasury for the above purposes. Upon two-fold grounds, therefore, and upon every principle of justice, reciprocity, and expediency, Scotland must eventually have an irresistible claim upon the Imperial Parliament for aid and co-operation in the meritorious and laudable exertions she will thus have made to obtain a Monumental Edifice, worthy of herself—of her Religion—of the gallant Officers and Men who bled and fell in their Country's cause—of the Achievements meant to be commemorated, and of her ancient Metropolis, which in point of splendour and magnificence, of science and literature, bids fair to rival the capital of Ancient Attica, and has been flatteringly denominated the Modern Athens. Mr. L. apologised for having so long intruded upon and interrupted the festivities of the day; but before sitting down, he could not help congratulating the Meeting on the appointment of their Secretary in London, Mr. Archibald Campbell, of Suffolk-Street, a gentleman whose integrity, ability, and acknowledged activity and dispatch in business, eminently qualified him for the discharge of that public and patriotic duty. He proposed a toast "The Highland Society of Scotland, with whom this measure originated, which was drunk with three times three.

Sir JOHN SINCLAR proposed the health of Prince Blucher. That gallant veteran had now in his retreat after the toils of war, engaged himself on his paternal estate, into which he had introduced the implements of Scottish husbandry (*applause*).

"The Marquis and Marchioness of Hastings, the Martial Spirit of Caledonia."

"The Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, and a speedy renewal of Commerce."

"The Thistle, the Rose, and the Shamrock."

"Sir John Majoribank and the City of Edinburgh."

The Duke of ATHOL—"I rise with the most heartfelt pleasure to propose the health of the Earl of Northesk, one of the gallant companions of the immortal Nelson. I am sure this toast will meet with your cordial approbation, as the Noble Earl is one of ourselves, and has long been justly distinguished. In our splendid temple we shall record the names of many of his fellow companions; but I trust his Lordship shall long be continued among us." (*loud applause*.)

The Earl of NORTHESK returned thanks.

The Earl of GLASGOW, in proposing "the House of Brunswick," was confident there existed but one opinion in this respectable company on the propriety of that toast. The illustrious family now on the Throne had been always distinguished by the love of the Constitution and an attachment to the interests of the subject. In the hour of danger they had armed vigorously in defence of the liberties and privileges of the nation, and thereby had a stronger claim on public esteem (*applause*).

The Duke of Athol proposed "the Marquis of Huntly," who was as brave, active, and honourable a Scotsman as ever existed (*applause*). His Grace then made an eloquent address to the company on the subject for which they had met, and again repeated his assurance, that it would finally triumph.

The evening was spent with the utmost hilarity, and several songs were exquisitely sung by Messrs. Clark, D. and J. Smith, Collyer, and Broadhurst. The latter sang some Scottish national airs in a most admirable manner, and was encored in three. An excellent band attended on the occasion, as did a piper in the Highland costume. The Meeting did not separate till a late hour.

Mr. Canning's Speech.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

I derived considerable gratification from perusing the Speech of Mr. Canning, with which he prefaces his motion to a Vote of Thanks to the Marquis of Hastings and our Indian Army, for their gallant conduct during the late campaign, in which they rendered such splendid services to their country, and maintained the glory of the British Arms, and in which a fortunate few, achieved deeds of heroism which the page of history will delight to record for the admiration of distant posterity, and by which their names will be used as an incentive to noble and virtuous enterprise.

I must confess, however, that the pleasure I received from perusing the Speech, was mingled with feelings of the keenest regret at a circumstance to which it is the object of my present communication to draw the attention of those who may yet have the power to obtain reparation for the injustice of which I complain; and I confidently rely upon your giving this Statement a place in the columns of your widely circulated, highly independent, and justly esteemed Journal.

In the Vote of Thanks moved by Mr. Canning, I observe, that the name of Colonel Adams, C. B. is omitted; both in the Vote itself, and in the introductory Speech; though in the latter, that of Captain Staunton is mentioned with high encomiums.

It is a rule, I believe, not to introduce the names of Officers in a Vote of Thanks, unless they be of the rank of Major General, notwithstanding their conduct may be worthy of being held up as an example to the whole world. In the late Vote, however, Lord Liverpool, in the House of Lords, stated it to be his intention to depart from this rule, on the principle that in our Indian Armies, Officers of inferior rank to that of Major General are frequently entrusted with commands of the greatest importance and responsibility; and on that account he meant to deviate from the established usage; and to introduce the names of Officers in command of large Forces, whose conduct and services entitled them to that high distinction. Accordingly, we are gratified in observing the names of Colonels Munro, Malcolm, Smith, and Pritzer, recorded in the Vote of Thanks, and justly held forth to the admiration of their contemporaries and of posterity.

In claiming the like honorable distinction for Colonel Adams, I mean not to detract from the merit of those who have been so fortunate as to obtain it; but simply to shew, that if the ancient usage of Parliament was departed from, on the principle assumed by Lord Liverpool, *no Officer in India* had a better right to claim its application to himself than Colonel Adams.

In the first place he had, in common with those gallant Officers whose names are recorded in the vote, the honor to command a Division of the Army of the Dukhin, consisting of at least *thirteen thousand fighting men*.

In the second place, Colonel Adams had the good fortune to bestow on the Pindarries the most signal chastisement they received during the campaign; in which they lost more than one thousand men killed, and which caused such a panic among them, that they never again assembled in any number, and the few who did get together were pursued by him with such unwearied and spirited perseverance, that, as he was on the point of overtaking them, they separated and fled in very small parties to the hills, near Bhopaul, and from their lurking places sent to assure him of their unconditional submission, and praying that their lives might be spared, entreated permission to yield themselves up to the mercy of our Government. This was granted, and in consequence, several Sirdars surrendered with as many of their followers as his active pursuit had left to share their disastrous fortunes.

The troops at Nagpore whose conduct was the admiration of all India, formed a part of the 5th Division under his command. Their Noble defence of the Residency, against the whole Force of the Berar Rajah was beyond all praise; and needs no comment to be properly appreciated by those who are acquainted with the number of Arabs who assailed them, and whose obstinate and furious bravery rendered it one of the most momentous struggles which it is possible for man to maintain, and far surpasses in my opinion the action at Corrygaum, whether viewed as an effort of courage or as the source of important consequences. The disproportion of numbers was more than equal, the bravery of the assailants not to be compared, and their advantage in Artillery overwhelming. I appeal to all your readers, whether the conduct of Captain Fitzgerald and his handful of men did not electrify them with a feeling of proud admiration beyond any thing they ever experienced in their lives, when they figured to themselves an immense multitude, led on by daring and blood-thirsty Arabs, supported by a numerous and well-directed Artillery, surrounding a few brave men, gradually closing in upon them, and leaving scarcely a hope of escape to the most sanguine. Their fears were relieved; and the noble conduct and heroic valour of Captain Fitzgerald, his officers, and handful of men, changed despair into joy, and dread of destruction into rejoicings for a complete victory over the host of remorseless assailants from whose attack none hoped to escape immediate death. How enviable must have been the feelings of Captain Fitzgerald and his companions, to be hailed on their return from the glorious enterprise, as the saviours of the rest of the small Force at the Residency!—How general was the enthusiasm created by this action throughout India! and yet one would think, that the circumstance was unknown in England; else, how can we account for the silence which Mr. Canning preserves on the subject, while he exhausts his powers of panegyric on an action which to say the least, does not surpass it, in whatever point of view it may be taken.

The foregoing transactions took place while Colonel Adams's force formed a part of the army of the Dukhin—and he was vested with as much responsibility—in command of an equal number of men, and performing services of at least *equal* importance to the state, as any officer who was so fortunate as to form an exception to the rule hitherto obtaining with Parliament, in confining that highest of distinctions—their thanks in the name of their country.

Mr. Canning, in his Speech, congratulates Colonel Smith on placing the legitimate Sovereign on the Throne of Sittarah, on following up Bajee Rao with such vigour, as to cause him to become an insignificant fugitive and lastly a captive!! What ridiculous nonsense, and barefaced misrepresentation! For it is generally known, and acknowledged by a correspondent in your Journal lately,* that the defeat of Bajee Rao, by Colonel Adams on the 17th of April, was the cause of his abandoning further resistance as fruitless—and induced him to offer terms of submission, very shortly after, to Sir John Malcolm.—Such also, I have reason to believe, is the opinion of the highest authority in India.

It ought to be remembered, that Colonel Adams, in his pursuit of Bajee Rao, had entered upon a theatre of operations with which he was previously perfectly unacquainted. It therefore required the exertion of the utmost sagacity and ability to come up with an enemy like that of which he was in pursuit.—That he possessed these essential qualities, of a General, in an eminent degree, is proved from the circumstance of another Force being within hearing of his Artillery, when Colonel Adams attacked the Ex-Peishwah, without their knowing that Bajee Rao was in their neighbourhood, though it appeared that he had been within a few miles of them the day before;—and yet the Officer at the head of that Force has justly obtained the character of an excellent Commander.

After having performed the arduous services which I have enumerated, Colonel Adams invested the Fortress of Chanda; and though possessed of Artillery, which was deemed by many as inadequate to the task, I need only refer to the orders of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief, to place his exertions there in a proper point of view; and which, it is hardly necessary to mention, deserved and obtained the most brilliant success. It may not be amiss here to mention, that Colonel Adams at one time commanded nearly TWENTY THOUSAND FIGHTING MEN, which certainly brought him within the bearings of the principle adopted by Lord Liverpool.

In conclusion, I have only to mention, that Colonel Adams is an older Officer than some of those who obtained the Thanks of Parliament;—and had he belonged to either of the Sister Presidencies, he would now have been a Major General, having arrived in the country two years before Sir John Malcolm.

It is perhaps too late to have the omission of Colonel Adams's name in the Vote of Thanks remedied; but when it is known, that in consequence of that omission, a great portion of the Army, which achieved the brilliant services that are so honorably acknowledged, are deprived with him, of that meed of praise which is dearest to a Soldier's breast, and to which their claim was assuredly equal to that of their more fortunate fellow-soldiers—it will create a feeling, if it does not elicit an *expression of regret* from those, whose duty it was to make known to Parliament the merits of those, worthy of the distinction of their Thanks, and which an *impartial* perusal of the dispatches must have rendered a matter of no difficulty.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
ONE OF THE LATE 5TH DIVISION
OF THE ARMY OF THE DUKHIN

* The eye witness of the transaction at Talnair—Vide Calcutta Journal for August 21, page 713.

Properties of Rice.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

The particulars contained in a recent number of your Journal respecting certain properties inherent to different kinds of rice, are singular enough. But still more singular it is to remark, that while the author of these observations should go so far as to admit these facts, both prove *fine rice* to be capable of retaining its natural temperature uninfluenced by external causes, which produce in *Old rice* an incipient state of death, denoted by a degree of fermentation or putrefaction, he should still hesitate in allowing this circumstance to have any tendency to support the cause of *Morbus Uryzeus*, against which he says, he has also many objections. Yet, after this declaration, he concludes the paragraph, with what consistency your readers will judge, by stating that *rice* may be rendered bad from different causes, and recommending an inspector of this article to be stationed in the bazars, in the same manner as inspectors of *mushrooms* are placed (and a very proper regulation it is) in the markets of Paris.

Permit me, through the medium of the *Calcutta Journal*, to inquire the reason of the Editor of the *Times*, being so chary in the employment of those expressions, that naturally must flow from his statement, regarding the undoubted support it affords to the unwholesomeness of *Old rice*, and the fact of this kind of grain being fully competent to the production of severe inflammation in the stomach and bowels? If, after the facts detailed in his own Paper, the Editor conceives the *coarse rice* to be wholesome; and it

use innocent, wherefore not give expression to his sentiments in distinct and intelligible language? And if, on the other hand, he believes a mass of vegetable putrefaction or fermentation to be completely equal, (as indeed it must be) to the generation of fatal disease, what justifiable reason can be urged for not saying so at once;—and thus, by relieving the public from anxiety, caution his friends, and the members of the community in general, against the employment of disgusting grain in a state of actual putridity, which he describes, and proves with scientific ability this rice to be.

His chief objection against the existence of *Oryzeus Morbus*, is drawn from the fact of servants, horses, fowls, &c., having been fed with some of this grain, during the year 1814, without any noxious effects, having been observed to follow its use. But if I understand correctly the contents of the several Letters, which have appeared in the news-papers, imputing the prevalence of the present distemper to the employment of *bad rice*;—it is the rice which was gathered in 1817, that is denounced as deleterious, and not the crops of 1814, which have never been attended to. The year 1814, was not remarkable for peculiarities of season; the harvests were therefore uninjured, and no disease made its appearance. But the year 1817, as we must all remember, particularly the Indigo-planters, who suffered severely, was distinguished from all other years, by the immense quantity of rain that fell from January to the end of October. The crops of that year were in consequence ruined, and the immediate result was a dreadful pestilence, commencing with the cutting of the harvest, which has continued to rage ever since. The preceding year, 1816, was equally remarkable for the unusual abundance of rain that fell in Great Britain; it is an ascertained fact, that from this cause the crops of that year did not ripen properly in many parts of our native country, and hence can we doubt the origin of the *Typhus Fever*, ascribable entirely to the employment of unwholesome food, that has prevailed with destructive fury in many parts of the United Kingdom.

The grain employed at *Chandernagore*, 1814, I conclude to have been wetted with river water, because it was purchased from a boat that had been wrecked. It might therefore naturally be concluded, that grain in this state would ferment, if left unexposed to the sun, and collected in close jars or bags. But the rice, mentioned in the late number of the *Times*, fermented spontaneously, and this to great extent; for the heat of 14 degrees above the atmospheric temperature, it cannot be denied, denotes considerable activity of chemical action. Dampness will not in this instance account for the process which spontaneously occurred, because the *fine rice* exposed to the agency of the same atmosphere remained unaffected. We are thus brought to the inference, that the rice which underwent the action of spontaneous fermentation in 1819, is an essentially different kind of grain, and possessing chemical qualities totally opposite to those belonging to the seed, that in 1814 was driven into this stage of vegetable decomposition by the direct application of external moisture.

Now, Sir, let me put the question to the good sense of every one of your Readers, whether *Rice* undergoing spontaneous fermentation, in the manner described in the *Times*, ought to be considered wholesome, or deemed fit food for the human species? Ought not such vile trash rather to be condemned by the Police, as an abominable poison, wholly incapable of affording sustenance, and expelled from the markets in the same manner that *rotten beef*, *putrid fish*, &c. are prohibited. How dreadful must be the effects when grain of this deleterious kind is delivered to European Soldiers, who, agreeable to discipline, setting aside their own ignorance of the matter, are obliged to eat whatever is delivered to them as food, by the Commissariat? I shudder to contemplate such a picture. Let every member of society pause over such facts. Let him reflect, that it has been shewn by many proofs that *there is a noxious kind of rice* selling in the bazars: let him also reflect that an opinion ascribing the presence of the extended pestilence to the use of this deleterious food; has been assiduously opposed particularly by *Medical Men*, and that their exertions have, during this continued opposition, proved perfectly inadequate to subdue the ravages of the calamity. The obvious conclusion is irresistible; namely, that this opinion has been opposed, but not confuted, and defamed as *chimerical*, in order to oppose support to the *old system*, without due attention having been paid to the circumstances accompanying the facts under which the disease has appeared, and that this system, which has been put in force in India to the fullest possible extent, has been proved by the untimely death of millions of human beings, to be unequal to afford relief to mankind in the event of the prevalence of a general pestilence, and we therefore may justly conclude is equally useless in individual instances of disease.

Yours, &c.

AN ADVOCATE FOR AN EFFECTUAL AND
SPEEDY MEDICAL REFORM.

Sept. 26th, 1819.

Asiatic Society's Museum;

To the Editor of the *Calcutta Journal*.

Sir,

I much approve of the hint of your Subscriber and Contributor to the Asiatic Society's Museum, and would beg leave to suggest, that printed Lists of the Articles and their respective Donors, should accompany the Collection to Scotland.

Calcutta, Oct. 10, 1819.

B.

Medical Creed.

To the Editor of the *Calcutta Journal*.

Sir,

The enthusiastic perseverance of Dr. TYTLER in asserting the truth of his hypothesis, has thoroughly awakened my curiosity and anxiety to see his opinions condensed into a palpable and tangible form. He will find me perfectly open to conviction. Let him therefore, referring to his numerous published essays for detailed illustrations, state briefly the ascertained Facts then the legitimate Inferences; and if my judgment acquiesce in his well-known conclusion, I, as one of the Medical profession, will forthwith embrace his doctrine and applaud its author.

I find it necessary to call for such an exposition, because I, like most of his brethren, have never seen the Book or Pamphlet on which the Doctor probably rests the proof and elucidation of his discoveries: and knowing of them only from unsupported statements in his newspaper controversies, I do not possess sufficient information on the subject to enable me to form an opinion satisfactory to myself.

Yours, &c.

CHIRURGUS LONDONENSIS.

As Dr. Tytler is ever ready to communicate information on the important subject of his labours, I will give him in few words my present creed, and mention the chief obstacles to my conversion to his faith, in the hope that he may condescend to remove them.

I believe, that the Epidemic, called *Cholera Morbus*, ceased in the Jail at Jessore, shortly after the use of *Ouse Rice* had been prohibited.

I believe, that Dr. Tytler has also seen a great number of cases elsewhere, in which the patients labouring under the malady had been in the habit of eating the same kind of grain.

I believe, that he fed certain animals on the above rice, which vomited, were purged, and died; but I require proof, that the preceding and subsequent events, in each of these instances, occurred in the relation of cause and effect.

On the other hand, the public prints teem with facts in direct opposition, or totally at variance with Dr. Tytler's, which are attested by men in the same service, to whose testimony we are bound to give equal credit.

If our author object, on the score of their heterodox diplomas, to the many Aberdeen and St. Andrew's Doctors who have written against him anonymously, or with their names and titles at length: I can assure him, that he has likewise to confute "A Graduate of the University of Edinburgh," in the statement of a pretty strong case which I lately heard him make, I may say, in public.

"The great men at Jaipoor grow a little rice sometimes for their own use; the poor people never taste it, yet they suffered considerably from the *Cholera Morbus* while not a single rice eater was known to have been affected with the disease. You might as well suppose the brain-fever among the Newcastle Colliers to be occasioned by drinking Champagne," This gentleman, however, whom I have neither permission to name nor quote, did not talk disrespectfully of the *Oryzean doctrine*.

And lastly I must say for myself, albeit the "velvet coronal," was never on my brow, that I am unable to procure rice capable of killing a kid.

Now these are by no means offered as conclusive facts, but rather, when added to the foregoing, as apologies for my scepticism. If this appeal is noticed at all, I expect it be answered in the tone of "true philosophy," and not by sneers and witticisms; weapons, which though the Doctor deprecates in others, I fear he has occasionally recourse to, himself.

It is certainly to be regretted, that the Medical Board thought proper to condemn Doctor Tytler's discussions and reject, according to report, his application for enquiry into the question: as I am afraid he has not very many superiors, in liberal acquirements and intellectual vigour, belonging to the Department, however eccentric or even ludicrous his disquisitions may sometimes appear.

September 30.

C. L.

Post Office.

To the Editor of the *Calcutta Journal*.

Sir,

You have of late, from many quarters, received so many complaints against the London and Calcutta General Post Offices, by no means ill-founded, that an individual would be inclined to think that the respectable personage at the head of the latter department, might issue such subsidiary orders to the assistants under him, (of which I believe there are not a few) as might ensure the regular dispatch of Europe Letters on their arrival in Calcutta, to us poor Moofussulites.

We are entirely dependant, Mr. Editor, upon your public-spirited remonstrances for redress, having long since abolished the very idea of addressing the Post Office fountain head; since the same delay of which we complain in one branch of the department would be very likely to occur in another; while through your excellent and impartial Journal, we can communicate freely all authenticated facts. The subject of this Letter is to furnish you with the following; on the accuracy of which you may rely:—

On the 11th of August 1819, I received at this station a Europe Letter per the *Egfrid*, and bearing the *Calcutta* Post mark of the 29th of April 1819, having been 3 months and 13 days coming to me from the Presidency by the *Dawl*!

If my name be required, I shall be happy to give it.

AMINADAB.

Military.**General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.****FORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 2, 1819.**

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council has the satisfaction to publish to the Armies of the three Presidencies the following Resolutions of both Houses of Parliament, conveying their Thanks to the Marquess of Hastings, K. G. and G. C. B. Governor General and Commander in Chief, and to the Officers and Troops concerned, for their conduct, discipline, and bravery during the late Pindarree and Marhatta campaigns:—

DIE MARTIS 2^a MARTII 1819.

RESOLVED, NEMINE DISSENTIENTE by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the Thanks of this House be given to General the Marquess of Hastings, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Governor General of the British Possessions in the East Indies, and Commander in Chief of the Forces there, for the promptitude and vigour displayed by him in the overthrow and suppression of the Pindarries, and for those eminently skilful and judicious Military arrangements which enabled him to defeat the hostile aggressions of the Marhatta Princes, in a campaign marked by a series of brilliant and decisive successes, highly honorable to the British Arms.

(Signed) **HENRY COWPER, Dep. Cler. Parliamentor.****JOVIS 4^o DIE MARTII 1819.**

RESOLVED, NEMINE CONTRADICENTE, that the Thanks of this House be given to General the Marquess of Hastings, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Governor General of the British Possessions in the East Indies, and Commander in Chief of the Forces there, for the promptitude and vigour displayed by him in the overthrow and suppression of the Pindarries, and for those eminently skilful and judicious Military arrangements which enabled him to defeat the hostile aggressions of the Marhatta Princes, in a campaign marked by a series of brilliant and decisive successes, highly honorable to the British Arms.

RESOLVED, that the Thanks of this House be given to Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Major General Sir Dyson Marshall, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Sir Rufane Shaw Donkin, K. C. B., Sir William Grant Keir, and Thomas Brown, Brigadier Generals Thomas Munro, Companion of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, John Doveton, C. B., Sir John Malcolm, K. C. B., Lionel Smith, C. B., and to the several Officers engaged in the late Operations in the East-Indies, for their indefatigable zeal and exertions throughout a long and eventful Campaign.

RESOLVED, NEMINE CONTRADICENTE, that this House doth highly approve and acknowledge the general discipline and bravery displayed by the Non-Commissioned Officers and Private Soldiers, both European and Native, employed in the late Campaign in the East-Indies, and that the same be signified to them by the Commanders of the several Corps who are desired to thank them for their gallant behaviour.

ORDERED, that the said Resolutions be transmitted by Mr. Speaker to the Marquess of Hastings; and that His Lordship be requested to communicate the same to the several Officers referred to therein.

(Signed) **J. DYSON, Cl. D. Dom. Com.**

The Governor General in Council directs that these Orders be publicly read at the several Stations of the Armies of the three Presidencies, to the Troops under Arms; and that the European Officers of the Native Corps do cause the same to be fully explained to the Native Officers and Troops engaged in the late Pindarree and Marhatta Campaigns.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain T. Oliver, of the 6th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be an Assistant to Lieutenant Herbert, Surveyor of Sirmoor.

The undermentioned Gentlemen having produced the prescribed Certificates and Affidavit of their respective Appointment as Orders for the Corps of Engineers, Artillery and Infantry on this Establishment, are admitted to the Service accordingly:

For the Corps of Engineers.—Mr. Thomas Prinsep.*For the Artillery.*—Mr. Richard Horsford, Mr. Richard Williams.*For the Infantry.*—Mr. John Stanforth Pitts.

The Artillery and Infantry Cadets are promoted, the former to the rank of 2d Lieutenant and the latter to that of Ensign; leaving the dates of their Commission for future adjustment.

WM. CASEMENT, Lient. Col. Secy. to Govt. Mil. Dept**SYDNEY GENERAL ORDERS.***Government House, Sydney, Thursday, 17th June 1819.***CIVIL DEPARTMENT.**

It is with feelings of much gratification that His Excellency the Governor is at length enabled to announce, thus publicly, that a safe spacious harbour has been discovered, and now accurately described, situated to the N. E. of Newcastle, from whence it is distant about 140 miles, and consequently about 220 miles in the same direction from Port Jackson.

This harbour, which was discovered by J. Oxley, Esq. Surveyor-General, on his reaching the coast last year from his tour of discovery in the interior, then obtained from him the name of Port Macquarie; and although, owing to his not having any boat or vessel at that time, he could not then ascertain the soundings and practicability of the entrance into this harbour, yet the general appearances were sufficiently favorable to induce him to form the opinion that it would prove safe; and from the circumstances of the surrounding country being well watered and fertile, and the large river Hastings discharging itself into the sea there, he

concluded that a port so happily situated would be a valuable acquisition to this colony. Impressed with this idea, he did not fail to report his opinion in regard to it to His Excellency, who was happy to provide Mr. Oxley with a suitable vessel, to enable him to make the necessary survey of the entrance and harbour to Port Macquarie.

The result of this survey having been as satisfactory as could have been expected, His Excellency is pleased to give publicity to Mr. Oxley's own clear and circumstantial report on this valuable acquisition; and His Excellency desires to express his full and entire approbation of Mr. Oxley's intelligent, zealous, and indefatigable exertions on this arduous occasion, which evince an earnest and well directed desire to promote the public service, and to advance the interests of the colony.

His Excellency is also happy to add the expression of his approbation of the liberal and judicious assistance rendered to Mr. Oxley by Lieutenant King, Commander of His Majesty's Colonial Cutter Mermaid, whose exertions are so justly appreciated by Mr. Oxley in the following Report; and His Excellency desires both those gentlemen to accept his thanks for the service thus rendered by their joint efforts to the colony.

By His Excellency's Command,**J. T. CAMPBELL, Secretary.****SIR,***Sydney, 12th June, 1819.*

In obedience to Your Excellency's commands, to proceed in the Lady Nelson, for the purpose of examining the entrance into Port Macquarie, and how far it would be practicable and safe for vessels of a certain description to enter it;

I beg leave to report to Your Excellency, that I arrived off the entrance of the harbour, on the 11th May, in company with His Majesty's Cutter Mermaid, commanded by Lieutenant King, who expressed his intention to forward, by the superior means possessed by his vessel, the views of Your Excellency, relative to the harbour.

Both vessels anchored off the bar, and the day was spent in sounding the bar and channel, when we had the pleasure to find that we could enter with safety. Accordingly, the next morning they were warped into the harbour, and moored along side a natural wharf on the south side of the port.

The examination of the harbour and river falling therein, occupied us until the 21st, when having completed the service directed by Your Excellency, both vessels quitted the port with perfect ease; the Mermaid pursuing her course to the northward, on her ulterior destination.

Port Macquarie is situated in latitude 31° 25' 45" South, and in longitude 152° 55' 54" East. It is a bar harbour, on which however there is at low water spring tides at least 9 feet; the tide rising from 3 to 4 feet. The channel is perfectly straight, and the tides set fine, so that no danger is to be apprehended from their operation. The chief danger to be avoided on entering, is a sunken rock on the south side, having about 3 feet on it at low water; and it will be necessary, should the bar be settled, that this danger should be buoyed. The bar extends about 200 yards; the bottom a soft sand, when the water deepens to 2½ fathoms, and ultimately to 3 fathoms, when secure anchorage will be found inside the Beacon Rock.

When vessels arrive off the bar, should the wind or tide be adverse to entering the port, good anchorage will be found in from 5 to 8 fathoms outside the bar, Tackling Point being shut in by Peaked Hill Point, when the winds are from the south round by the west to north, the bottom a clear sand.

The winds from N. E. and S. E. if blowing strong, cause the water to break a cross; but as those winds are fair for entering, no dangers is to be apprehended to vessels whose draft of water does not exceed 9 or 10 feet. Should, however, circumstances render it imprudent or impracticable to enter, the coast may be cleared on either tack, the indentation of the coast line not being such as to cause it ever, to be dangerous lee shore.

The port should be entered at or near high water, when, unless it blows very hard, it seldom breaks on the bar. The tide of ebb runs with great rapidity, sometimes nearly four miles per hour, owing to the great quantity of fresh water in the Hastings River, and the narrowness of the channel. The flood-tide seldom exceeds 1½ miles per hour. The tides are, however, very irregular in their operation, being considerably influenced by local circumstances. The port is perfectly capable to receive vessels of the class usually employed on the coasts of this territory, and, as in my opinion, far better and safer than many considerable bar harbours in Europe; and which are much frequented by vessels adapted to their navigation.

Within the port water deepens to 5 and 6 fathoms, which depth continues for nearly 10 miles, which the rapids of the river render it impracticable for craft drawing more than 6 or 8 feet; which depth continues for 6 or 8 miles further, when the fall commences; it may, however, when the river is ordinarily full, be for navigable boats some little distance further.

My Report to Your Excellency of the proceedings of the expedition of discovery, on its return in October 1818, will have put Your Excellency in possession of the nature and description of country watered by the river Hastings from its source, until it falls into the sea at Port Macquarie. To that report I respectfully beg to refer Your Excellency, as my opportunities of examining the country at that period were of course so much more extensive. To the production of the country as then reported, may now be added great quantities of rose wood, the flooded gum, and coal. Flint was before noticed lying in large masses on the beach. The coal as appears to me, may be worked without difficulty, as I think that a stratum of it pervades the whole of the south side of the harbour, which stratum is again seen southerly as far as Camden Haven.

I herewith respectfully submit to Your Excellency a plan of the entrance into the port, with a sketch of part of Hastings' river, and for which I am principally indebted to the assistance rendered me on all occasions by Lieutenant King, whom I am happy in reporting to Your Excellency fully coincides with me, as to the advantages that may be expected to result from the knowledge that the port has a navigable and safe entrance, thereby affording a communication with the fine country on both banks of Hastings' river.

I have the honor to remain, With great respect,

Your Excellency's Most obedient and humble Servant,

JOHN OXLEY, Surveyor General*To His Excellency Governor Macquarie Esq. &c. &c.*

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.

At Malowee, on the 9th ultimo, by the Rev. S. Evans, Lient. R. Burrowes, of Artillery, eldest son of the late C. Burrowes, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss Anderson.

BIRTHS.

On the 7th instant, Mrs. J. Pereira, of a still-born Daughter.
On the 8th instant, Mrs. E. Cropley, of a Daughter.
On the 8th instant, Mrs. C. Martin, of a Son.
On the 9th instant, Mrs. A. Elloy, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 7th instant, Mr. Thomas Hatfield, of an inflammation in the Bowels, which hurried him to an untimely Grave in the short space of eight and forty hours, amidst the regrets of his friends and acquaintances, whose esteem he had acquired by his amiable disposition and unassuming manners.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Oct. 5	Fame	British	S. Kemington	England	May 27
7	Westmoreland	British	J. Critie	Bombay	Sept. 11
7	Abassy	Arab	Nacoda	Judda	Aug. 3
8	S. Thiago Major	Portug.	J. J. France	Rio de Janeiro	July 20
8	Caudry	Arab	Nacoda	Cochin	Sept. 20
9	East Indian	British	D. D. Wishart	Holl	May 17
9	Lutania	British	R. Brash	C. of G. Hope	Aug. 10
9	Sir Even Nepean	British	James Winthar	Alleppee	Sept. 23
9	Prince of Brazil	Portug.	J. J. D'Silva	Lisbon	May 31
9	Camoes	Portug.	J. J. D'Silva	Lisbon	May 30
9	Chicken	Dutch	J. Intveld	Padang	Sept. 21
10	Helen	British	D. Seton	Point-de-Galle	Sept. 25
10	Acton	British	J. Mackay	Mauritius	
10	Lynx	British	Siddons	Port Jackson	July 20
11	Wanderer	Amercn.	H. B. Sampson	Boston	March 14
11	Augustus	Amercn.	S. Fox	Batavia	Sept. 15

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Oct. 11	Venus	British	G. Dawson	Columbo
11	Lord Sidmouth	British	W. Gunner	London

MADRAS ARRIVALS

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Sept. 16	Almorah	British	T. Winter	London	May 26
20	Lutchmy	British	C. Gunot	Pondicherry	Sept. 18

MADRAS DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Sept. 17	Princess Charlotte	British	J. L. Freslie	Masulipatam
18	Almorah	British	T. Winter	Bengal

BOMBAY ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Sept. 9	Passoa	British	Samuel Ashmore	Calcutta	July 9
9	Chacer	Arab	Doss Mahomed	Surat	
10	Patternmar Turrerow	Arab	Nizamooddeen	Versovah	
12	Fazel Karim	Arab	J. Keys	Busorah	June 28
12	Hannah	British	J. L. Heathorn	England	June 8
13	Aun	British	R. Dickie	Calcutta	July 18
15	Sullimany	Arab	Abdooramau	Muscat	
15	Eraad	British	D. Jones	Ile of France	Aug. 28
16	Curlew	British	W. Walpole	Persian Gulph	

BOMBAY DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Sept. 4	Eliza	British	B. S. Woodhead	Madras
11	Westmoreland	British	J. Critie	Calcutta
11	Kingamill	British	McDowal	Calcutta
16	Mellicekah Bhur	Arab	Moses Arrathoon	Calcutta

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Arrivals in Table Bay.

26th June, Juno, coasting bark, Dean, from River Knysna 21st June.
Passengers, John and Mary Smith.
30th, Wakefield, English brig, Scott, from Rio Janeiro 10th May.
3rd July, Brilliant, English brig, Young, from Torbay 2nd April, for this port, from London.
Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Dyball, Messrs. Robert Arnold and G. Sturt, and Master Cannon.
Brig Wellington, Hutton, from Simon's Bay 30th June, for this bay.
6th, Brig Swallow, Phillips, from Falmouth 3rd April, for this port, from London.
Passengers, Messrs. Benjamin Thompson, J. Denham, Henry Wright, John Sayre, J. Priest, and W. Beckett, (Eng.) and Mr. Ad. Heckrath, (Nat. of the Cape.)
Georgiana, coasting schooner, Smith, from Simon's Bay 1st July, for this bay.
6th, English ship Lusitania, Brash, from St. Helena 19th June, for this port.
Passengers, Colonel Indach, Captains Hales and Clough, Honourable Company's Service Captain Jones, 21st Light Dragoons, and Mr. Baji, English merchant.

Coasting brig Good Hope, Steward, Plettenberg's Bay 26th June, for this place.
Passenger, Mr. Wentzel.
14th July, Agnes, Government schooner, Long, from Simon's Bay 11th July, for this place.
13th, Golden Grove, English brig, Steel, from Simon's Bay.
16th July, Uitenhage Packet, coasting schooner, Flinn, from Algoa Bay and River, Knysna, 16th June and 11th July.
21st, Jane, English ship, Thomas Maughan, Calcutta and Columbo, 10th March and 9th May, bound to London.
Passengers, Lieutenant and Mrs. Oshyden and child, 2nd Ceylon Regiment, and Lieutenant Dixon, 69th Regiment.
Queen Charlotte, brig, Johnson, from Simon's Bay 12th July, from New South Wales, for this place.
2nd August, Adolphus, coasting brig, Carr, from River Knysna 17th July, for this place.
6th, Government sloop Buckbay Packet, Scholtz, from Buck Bay.

Sailed out of Table Bay.

14th July, Wellington, English brig, Hutton, bound to Mauritius.
20th, Ajax, English ship, Clark, bound to London.
30th, Jane, English ship, Thomas Maughan, bound to London.
2nd August, Golden Grove, English brig, Jessy Steel, bound to Kalk Bay.
6th, Swallow, English brig, John Phillips, bound to Simon's Bay.

Arrivals in Simon's Bay.

26th June, Dutch brig William, Ebes, from Batavia 21st March, bound to Amsterdam. This brig sustained much damage on her passage, from lightning and stress of weather, and is very leaky.
English ship Nimrod, Gulliver, from Timor 3rd April, bound to London. This ship came in here purposely to see the Dutch brig in safety.
6th July, Golconda, Eng. ship, Edwards, from Madras 21st Apr. bound to London.
Passengers, Majors Marston and Baird, Captains Morrice, Chadwick, McLean, and Humphrey, Lieutenants Campbell, Kirkland, Vanspill, Sandon, Creagh, Grant, Munro, Gould, Bradford, Russell, Holland, Stuart and Gourlay, Quarter Master Gill, Assistant Surgeon Wharrie, 131 Rank and File, 17 women, and 39 children, His Majesty's 86th Regiment, Lieutenant Hoskins, Royal Scots, Lieutenants Picking, Ainsworth, Manning, and Ready, 34th Regiment, Lieutenants Hamilton, Burke, and Williams, Ensigns O'Hara, Booth, and Cousshat, 53rd Regiment, Lieutenant Hall, and Ensign Burieton, 69th Regiment, and Lieutenant Biagrove, 80th Regiment.
8th July, Queen Charlotte, English brig, Johnson, from Port Jackson, 10th April, bound to the Cape.
Passengers. Mr. John Trencham, late of ship Tottenham, and Mr. Jas. Hayward, missionary.
16th July, Partridge, English ship, Kellie, from Bombay, 25th May, bound to London.
20th July, Pilot, English ship, Owen, from Portsmouth, 25th April, bound to Ceylon and Madras.
Passengers. Lieut. Colonel Hamilton, Aide-de-Camp to Sir Edward Barnes, Captain A. Campbell, 83d Regiment, Lieut. Sconfield, 45th Regiment, Ensign Smith, 73d Regiment, Lieuts. Yule and Hunt, R. E. Doctor Crawford, Staff, Mr. McDonald, Apothecary to the Forces, Mrs. Carlings, child and servant, 69 Rank and File, 83d Regt. 16 ditto, 73d Regt. 14 women and 12 children, for Ceylon, Mr. Killet, Cadet, for Madras, Lieuts. Rutherford, Hope, and Pettigall, Royal Engineers, 1 Sergeant, 1 Bugle, and 30 rank and file, Royal Sappers and Miners, Joseph Coward, rope maker, H. M. Naval Yard, wife and 4 children, Neil Doherty, wife and 2 children, and John McCanning, for the Cape.
23d July, Sarah, English ship, Norton, from Bristol 19th April, bound to the Cape and Bombay.
Passengers. The Hon. Mrs. Erskine, Henry Ellis, Esq. Dep. Colonial Secretary, and J. Smith, Esq. for the Cape; Dr. Cowell, H. C. Service, Mrs. Conwell, Miss Martin, and Mr. Brandlin, merchant, for Bombay; Messrs. Fenwick and Blood, cadets, for Madras; Ensign Charlton, H. M. 82d Regt. for the Isle of France.
29th July, H. M. Store ship Abundance, Lieut. Campbell, commander, from Portsmouth 19th April, and Madeira 17th May, bound to the Cape and St. Helena; stores for the squadron at St. Helena, and a Detachment of H. M. 60th Regiment, for St. Helena.
Passengers. Captain Dunn, Lieutenant Usher, Ensigns Turner and Dittmas, Paymaster Kerr, Assist. Surgeons Gilchrist and Robertson, H. M. 60th Reg., Lieut. Haynes, Royal Artillery, for St. Helena, and Mr. Stocker, Surgeon of H. M. Ship Conqueror.
4th August, London, English Ship, Joseph Bacon, from Batavia 11th June, bound to London.

Sailed out of Simon's Bay.

30th June, brig Wellington, Hutton, bound to Table Bay.
Ship Brilliant, Flinn, bound to London.
1st July, brig Peace, Walker, bound to St. Helena.
His Netherland Majesty's ship Prince Frederick, Senden, bound to Amsterdam.
Albinia, English ship, Lynn, bound to Benecoolen, &c.
2d, East Indian, English ship, Hagg, bound to London.
4th, H. M. ship Malabar, Clavell, bound to England, with the frame of a new ship.
5th, H. M. ship Phaeton, Dillon, bound to St. Helena and England.
11th July, Nimrod, English ship, Gulliver, bound to London.
18th July, Barossa, Transport Brig, William Anderson, bound to St. Helena.
19th, Golconda, English, J. J. Edwards, bound to London.
20th, Sloop Redwing, Bonn, bound to Algoa Bay.
4th August, Partridge, English Ship, William Kellie, bound to London.